WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

Amusements To-day.

Sijes Opera House—little Larlor. Bunnetl's Museum—Broadway and 4th et. Daly's Thenter-Mankint, Malines, Grand Opera House-Lights o' London, Mattice, Baserly's 1-2th Street Theatre, Chipps, Matines Meteopolitan Alenzar - Ouvetin. Madison Square I bestre-Feweralds. Nible's Gordon-Youth. Matinet. Nitio's Gordon Youth Mannet.
Park Theatre Ebs.
Ban Francisco Minsteels—Broadway and Dit at.
Standard Theatre—A Doughter of the Nite.
Theatre Comique—The Mackided.
Luion Square Theatre—The Back Flag. Windsor Theatre Galley Slave, Matines

Daily and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis-ing: large type, 80 cents, and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 82.

Subscription Rates.

DAILY, (A pages, by mail), 55c. a month, or 38.50 (per, postpaid (with Sunday edition, 57.76, Sunday (5 pages), 51.70 per year, postpaid.
WEEKLY (5 pages), 51 per year, postpaid.

The Anglo-Turkish Convention.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, the terms on which Turkey is to cooperate with England have at last been agreed upon, and the convention has actually been signed. The conclusion of the compact has been so long delayed by the vacillation and duplicity of the Sultan that it is needful to recall some of the steps of the negotiation in order to comprehend just what it is to which the Ottoman and British Governments have finally assented.

So long ago as July 31 Lord DUFFERIN notified the Porte that by its inactivity it had compelled England to assume the task of restoring order in Egypt, and that henceforward Turkish concurrence would be accepted only provided the Sultan made an unambiguous declaration of his intentions. The Sultan, it was insisted by the English Ambassador, must proclaim ARABI Pasha a rebel, and he must agree that the Turkish contingent should act under the orders of the British commander. The first condition was an awkward one for ABDUL-HAMID, because he had unquestionably been for a long period, and probably is to the present hour, in secret communication with the Egyptian rebel. The second was even more distasteful, because, although a similar subordination of the Turkish troops to their Christian allies had been accepted in the Crimean war, the country assailed in the present instance belongs to Islam, and it may probably enough prove of vital import the maintenance of ABDUL-HAMID'S caliphal authority that he should appear in Egypt, not as the coadjutor of Christian powers against Mohammedans, but in a purely independent capacity.

Even the demand in reference to the outlawry of ARABI, though obviously reasonable in view of the decoration bestowed on the rebellious Minister, and of the fact that the Egyptian leader publicly styles himself the lieutenant of the Sultan, was persistently evaded. It was not, indeed, until Lord DUF-FERIN intimated that any further delay would be construed as a refusal, in which case England might decline to any longer recognize the right of Turkey to take any part in the settlement of the Egyptian difficulty, that the Sultan was persuaded by his Ministers to abandon ARABI, and the text of an irade proscribing the Egyptian commander was laid before the conference. A day or two afterward we were told that the irade had been signed, but up to the present time it has not been officially published, various weak and disingenuous reasons being assigned for withholding it until the arrival of a Turkish force in Egypt. been peremptory in his demand that the the landing of the Ottoman troops, and we therefore take for granted that such a stipu lation was contained in the convention signed

the Turkish contingent in its relations to the English army, some concessions have been made to the Porte. In his original draft of a convention, Lord DUFFERIN had insisted that the Turks must land at Aboukir, Rosetta, or Damietta, and under no circumstances at Alexandria or Port Said; that they must undertake no operations without the previous consent of the British commander; that British officers should be attached to the Ottoman headquarters; and that the question of evacuation should be made the subject of a special agreement between the

These conditions were pronounced entirely inadmissible not only by the palace party, but by those Ministers of the Sultan who have been anxious to come to terms with England. There is, indeed, little doubt that an acceptance of them would have hopelessly discredited AB-DUL-HAMID in the eyes of the Moslem world. This seems to have been recognized by Lord DUFFERIN, for, after communicating with the British Foreign Office, he announced on Aug. 24 that, yielding to the objections of the Sultan, his Government was prepared to waive the demand that any movement of the Turkish troops must be first approved by the British Government. He proposed that, as a matter of comity, the English and Turkish commanders should first deliberate together. after which, although the English General should not approve the intended operations, the Turks would nevertheless be at liberty to carry them out. On this basis it is understood that the relations of the cooperating powers have been adjusted, and although it may seem at first sight that the English have yielded too much, a little reflection on the influences which constrained the Sultan to sign the convention will convince us that they may probably be also looked upon as

guarantees of the Porte's good faith.

But before glancing at the part taken by BISMARCK in this affair we abould note that one other stipulation included in Lord DUF-FERIN's first draft provoked a great deal of discussion, and has since been seriously modified. The representatives of the Sultan averred that to land at either Aboukir, Rosetta, or Damietta would be impracticable, and that the Turkish troops must be permitted to disembark either at Alexandria or Port Said. Just what conclusion was reached on this point we shall not know until we have the text of the convention, but the controversy was probably settled on the lines of the declaration made on Aug. 31 by the English Ambassador. Lord DUFFERIN then said that while he could not consent to insert in the military convention a clause authorizing the Turks to land at Alexandria or Port Said, yet he was willing to record a provise that the English and Turkish staffs should have power to modify the programme as regards the place of disembarkation. This concession, we were told soon afterward, would, with some slight alterations, be accepted by the Porte, and we suppose that it is in conformity with | induce, if possible, just the answer which |

Lord DUFFERIN's suggestion that this part of the compact has been framed.

It is tolerably certain that ABDUL-HAMID would have rejected the plan of joint action upon any terms with the English in Egypt but for the earnest interposition of Germany, whose influence far outweighs that of any other Christian power at Constantinople. That Bis-MARCE desires the war which has broken out to be strictly localized in Egypt has been plain from the attitude of his representative since the opening of the conference. We have had, moreover, some explicit information relating to the part taken by the German Chancellor in securing the assent of Turkey to the agreement now made. Thus, on Aug. 18, Herr von Hirschfeld was instructed to inform the Porte that the German Government was surprised at the delay exhibited in concluding a military convention. A week later, when another hitch occurred, the Sultan was admonished to promptly come to terms with England as the only means of thwarting the hostile plans of Russia. And, finally, it is alleged that on Aug. 30, when the text of the military convention was drawn up by Lord DUFFERIN and the Turkish plenipotentiaries, a German officer was present and urged acceptance of the English proposals.

There is, indeed, little doubt that Russia for her own purposes has sought to prevent the Porte from arriving at an understanding with England, and that of late Austria has seemed uncertain whether her own interest did not point in the same direction. But Prince BISMARCK has been able to frustrate Russia's machinations, and the Sultan's anxiety to have the good will of Germany in the event of a new effort to despoil him of his possessions will prevent him in all likelihood from attempting to betray the allies with whom he has now bound himself to cooperate in Egypt.

The Lawful Powers of a Governor.

A remarkable feature of the present political campaign in Maine is the prominence given by the party speakers on both sides to the discussion of purely legal questions. The powers of the Governor under the Constitution formed the principal topic of Mr. BLAINE's opening speech; and Gov. PLAISTED himself has now endcavored to justify the acts which the Republican orator criticised, by explaining his views of the fundamental law to a public meeting at Portland.

In the article of the Maine Constitution relating to the judiciary, there is a requirement that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court "shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Council, Senate, or House of Representatives." It seems that a difference of opinion has arisen between the Governor and the Council as to the Governor's right to remove certain officers without the consent of the Council. Under this provision of the Constitution, the Council, by itself, asked the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court for their views on the question. The Judges answered that the consent of the Council was essential to a valid removal of the officers. Gov. PLAISTED thinks their answer is based upon an incorrect construction of the Constitution and declines to be bound by it, whereat Mr. BLAINE declares that the Governor is in rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of Maine and is trampling them under foot.

Gov. PLAISTED contends, first, that he right and the Judges are wrong on the removal question; and, secondly, that their opinion is not binding upon him. His argument on the first point is that where the Constitution says an officer shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Council, and shall be removable "at the pleasure of the Executive," the power to remove is vested solely in the Governor. What is the true meaning of these words? he asks. "Do they mean the Governor and Heretofore, however, Lord Dufferin has Council, so that we have eight Governors, eight Executives, one Governor elected by the proclamation of outlawry should precede people and seven elected by the Legislature?" for temporary appointments by the Execu-As to the place of landing and the degree tive. Gov. Platsted shows that under the next summer? of visible subserviency to be observed by authority of this latter provision Mr. Blaine himself was appointed by Gov. Connon with-

out any action whatever by the Council. In reference to the argument that the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court given in answer to a request from the Plaisted calls attention to the express statement of two of the Judges that he was not bound by it. He shows that an opinion rendered in pursuance of the constitutional requirement in Maine is not entitled to the same respect as a decision in an actual conroversy in court; and then he quotes Mr. LIN-COLN'S language concerning the DRED SCOTT case, where he thus commented not merely on the opinion but on the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that preme Court: nor do I deny that such decisions may be oinding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit. While they are also entitled to a very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government, at the same time the candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the Government upon a trial question after ting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the ecision of the Court the instant it is made, as in ordi nary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own masters, having to that extent practically resigned their government nto the hands of that eminent tribunal."

GOV. PLAISTED forcibly reminds Mr. BLAINE that this was good Republican doctrine once. In response to the question of his vigorous opponent, "When, Gov. PLAISTED, did a Governor of the State of Maine ask the opinion of the Court and then disregard it?" he answers, "Some years since, when the late Gov. LINCOLN asked their opinion as to that part of our Constitution which provides for the appointment of staff officers in the militia." The unanimous opinion of the Justices was then condemned by the people and disregarded by the Governor. Gov. PLAISTED cites another case in which the House of Representatives not only refused to follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges upon a question relating to the right of representation, but acted according to the law as laid down by a single member of the court who dissented

from his brethren. On the whole, Gov. PLAISTED appears to have respectable precedents for his course, and to be acting upon an earnest conviction that his interpretation of the Constitution is the right one. The provision of that instrument under which the opinions of the Judges may so readily be obtained is exceedingly objectionable. It leads to frequent resort to the judiciary for the settlement of political controversies, which would practically be determined out of court if they had to pursue the course of ordinary litigations. The tendency of the system thus established is to keep the highest court in the State constantly enveloped in an atmosphere of politics, which is not conducive to healthy judicial character. The questions are apt to be presented more cursorily and with less fairness than those in regular suits, because they will usually be framed in such a way as to

the interlocutor desires. They are seldom thoroughly argued on both sides. And finally, the very general readiness on the part of those who dislike the answer of the Court to disregard it must tend seriously to impair the respect necessary to preserve the

influence of the judiciary. The discussion of these constitutional questions in Maine may profitably be studied in other States where similar controversies are likely to arise. It certainly enforces the wisdom of keeping the courts as much as possible out of politics.

A Real Robbery After All.

According to the last reports from Bar Harbor, the highway robbery at Mount Desert was not a practical joke, but a real robbery after all.

It will be remembered that a party driving down Green Mountain were halted in broad daylight by an armed footpad, to whom the men gave up their money and watches without resistance. Naturally enough, they were greatly mortifled at the occurrence. These men, two besides the driver, in the presence of ladies, showed the white feather at once. They allowed themselves to be plundered by a single scoundrel on foot, making no attempt to escape from him, and in no way displaying desperate courage before their fair compan They let the fellow strip them of their valuables, and then drove on to their hotel. We do not say this to blame them, or to

insinuate that they were lacking in manliness. They were unarmed, and if they had provoked a contest with the rufflan, they might have endangered the safety of the ladies in their charge. They could have really done nothing more than drive on in spite of the robber, who might not have fired, for fear of alarming the neighborhood, or of adding murder to his lesser crime. But who could say that he would not use his pistol? Moreover, the driver had obeyed the ruffian's command, and left his place to hold the heads of the horses. Very likely the best thing, the only thing the party had to do, was to submit to be cleaned out by the robber. Resistance of any kind seemed to be useless. The bravest man might hesitate to offer it under such circumstances.

Yet that did not make the affair any the less mortifying to the men who were plundered. It must rather have tended to further exasperate them when the adventure was over. It would have been a satisfaction to them if they could have shown some fight, could have told of an encounter in which, however hopelessly, they had been able to display their courage. But to be overcome like a party of school children was too much.

If, therefore, anybody had wished to thoroughly mortify these men he could not have chosen a better method of doing it. The notion that the affair was not a real robbery. but only a practical joke, was, accordingly, started very soon after the encounter; and a few days ago we had a story that the practical jokers had confessed the trick and given up the valuables. It was told very circumstantially, but no one familiar with Mount Desert ways could have believed it. The report was itself a practical joke. It was not probable that two girls would venture on so dangerous an experiment, and that a young fellow of their set would risk his life in executing the plan. Moreover, the way in which it was said that the secret was made known was too theatrical for real life.

If it had been true that the job was put up by those girls and their male confederate, they all of them ought to have been at once put under arrest, and as severely punished as the law of Maine would allow. The robbery frightened not only Mount Desert, but all watering place populations, and gave a hint to secundrels of which they have not since failed to take advantage.

But the practical joke story is now authoritatively denied. Stimulated by a large reward for the arrest of the highwayman, every effort is still made to catch him, though by this time it seems likely that he has made good his escape. Meantime the season for Mount Desert is about over. The enjoyment of the visitors was very much The Constitution declares that the supreme | marred by the robbery, for drives and picexecutive power of the State shall be vested in | nies were no longer as free as formerly. And | proper season is over, is seen in the rush of the Governor; and in another place it provides if the villainous enterprise succeeded so well then, shall we not have imitations of it

Bad as it is, however, if would not have been less deserving of punishment if it had been a practical joke. The idea of two young girls of good breeding getting up a conspiracy to play highway robbery in that practical fashion, endangering lives to mor-Council is binding upon the Governor, Gov. tify people against whom they had malice, was startling indeed. If the enterprise had been devised by drunken fellows as an incident of a prolonged spree it could not have been more outrageous. The place for girls who play with life in that fashion, would be a prison or an insane asylum.

The Meanest of Thieves.

He is ELLIS P. PHIPPS, late superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouse. He stole the soap, sugar, hams, candles, starch, vinegar, molasses, lard, eggs, pickles, and other groceries bought for the wretched beings under his charge. Five car loads of groceries and bedding stolen from the almshouse were found in the cellar of his boarding house.

school of politicians. For ten years he has been a prominent Republican politician, and has held his official post by virtue of his political services. Like others, he seems to have thoroughly understood the science of "addition, division, and silence." The almshouse thefts by no means cover the extent of his peculations. They are only the meanest of his steals. He embezzled the city moneys, and robbed of their wages the keepers indebted to him for their appointment. When arrested, he was promptly bailed by a Republican Alderman. Phipps as promptly disappeared, and all the detectives in the land are now on the alert for him. If captured, like his political brother KEMBLE, he ought to be convicted; and if convicted, unlike KEMBLE, he ought to

serve the sentence of the Court. The unearthing of Phipps's misdeeds places the crowning stigma on the Philadelphia Ring. Like the misdeeds of the old Tammany Ring in this city, they were brought to light through the efforts of a committee of citizens, regardless of party. Boss Tweed and his lieutenants were colossal thieves, but they never robbed paupers. Indeed, they made themselves conspicuous by their dona tions to the poor. Nor did they escape punishment. Their chieftain died in prison INGERSOLL and others of lesser rank suffered the penalty of the law. William HENNESSEY COOKE and his mates are still fugitives from justice. Philadelphia ought

to profit by this example. The public good requires the prompt punishment of official thieves. Gov. Hoyr made a great mistake two years ago. The pardon of KEMBLE undoubtedly emboldened PHIPPS and the robbers in the Gas Trust and Tax Receiver's offices. Kemele's punishment might have stirred up a wholesome fear that would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money and have spared

Philadelphia the present disgraceful record. As it is, the peculations of the Newark defaulters and of the old Tammany Ring, say-

ing nothing of the record of BELENAP and SECOR ROBESON, appear almost respectable when compared with this latest steal of the Philadelphia Ring.

Long Island.

Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN is managing the Long Island Railroad with better judgment than it has ever been managed before. To the people of the region through which it passes, this railroad is more important than perhaps any other railroad in the country. Mr. Corbin should turn his thoughts to the North Shore. He has done a good deal on the south side; but on the north his admin-

istration has not begun to make its mark. Two things especially are worthy of his attention. First, he should take the road at Roslyn and carry it down to the water side, and then, following the shore, he should ex-

tend it around to Oyster Bay and Huntington. Next he should look out for building an mmense summer hotel on the top of Harbor Hill. This is the highest elevation on Long Island. Its height is 384 feet above the sea. The prospect from the summit is vast and magnificent. In the hottest weather the breezes there are as cool and refreshing as they are at Long Beach or at Amagansett, perhaps even more so. Mosquitoes and malaria are alike unknown. The spot could be reached with ease in forty-five minutes from Hunter's Point. A hotel there, with accommodations for five hundred people, would be one of our most popular resorts during the whole summer season; and these people would go back and forward over the Long Island Railroad, without a single deadhead

among them all. Let Mr. Corbin turn these things over in his mind. Let him try to please the Long Island people everywhere. They are not commonplace folks, by any means, and it is much better for the railroad to enjoy their good will than to cultivate the opposite sentiment in their intelligent minds. Assuredly, Mr. Corbin should do something to develop the beautiful and picturesque North Shore. There is no more charming stretch of country anywhere than that which meanders along the broken line of coast from Flushing Bay to Orient Point, with the blue and benuteous waters of the Sound in front, and the monotonous expanse and fertile farms of the plains behind.

The new fiscal year thus far continues the story begun in the old, of a great decrease of merchandise exports and a great increase of rehandise imports. July of 1881 showed nearly eleven millions excess of exports over imports; July of 1882 shows more than eleven millions excess of imports over exports. The difference is twenty-two millions for this period of one month. Still more striking does the result become on taking together many months. During the twelve months prior to Aug. 1, 1881, the excess of merchandise exports was more than a quarter of a billion dollars; but during the seven months prior to Aug. 1, 1882, the excess of merchandise imports was more than fitty millions. Large crops of all kinds and a good oreign demand for them will be needed to check and reverse this tendency during the present fiscal year.

The Richmond people who have again been buying Confederate bonds doubtless have their motives for the acquisition of this species part with it for solid cash are well content with the operation. Perhaps a mutual boom might given to these bonds and KEELY motor stock by pooling the two, thus giving the holders and purchasers doubly brilliant chances of making a fortune.

The throngs that have filled several of the reopened theatres ever since the middle of August are remarkable. It might be imagined that during the dog days the interior of a playhouse, in the heart of the city, crammed with a swelfering audience, and heated by hundreds of gas jets, would be by no means attractive to a person in search of enjoyment. But as a fact no sooner are the theatres reopened than they are usually crowded. The best explanation may perhaps be found in the restlessness and love of change which cause many of these same theatres to close in early summer before really uncomfortable weather has come. This disposition both to anticipate the time of amusements and to tire of them before their people to shiver at the sea beaches early in the summer and the comparative desertion of these resorts at the time when they are most enjoyable.

The claim of WALLACE Ross to the rowing championship is a natural one, since no one can deny that he has tried very hard during the last two years to secure a match with HANLAN, and that the latter has been by no means irrepressibly eager to meet his only formidable opponent. Nevertheless, Ross can never feel as if he were the real champion until after an actual defeat of HANLAN. It is certain that he will not be able to secure a contest with the latter earlier than next summer, and before that time perhaps Courtney may be encouraged by his late success to meet him.

The rumor from Cincinnati of a prospective war between the Adams and the United States Express Companies must not be accepted too hastily. Tidings of this character are apt to be caught up eagerly by the public, in the fervent hope that they may prove true. The subject of the pending dispute is the system of monopoly within monopoly by which the great express business of the country has hitherto maintained its grip. Their compact leaves each Phipps is a true graduate of the Kemble company to work its own territory without fear f encroachment by the others, so as to take away the public's only hope of healthful competition. A dispute has long existed between the two companies in question as to whether one or the other or both had violated this compact. Should they push the argument to a war of rates, as it is rumored they may the public would temporarily be the gainers, but perhaps the end would be a closer monopoly than ever.

> The leasing to private individuals of portions of the Yellowstone Park for creeting hotels there will mark a new stage in the history of this place. That it will cause an influx of travel is unquestionable. Presumably there will also be a rush of rival hackmen, sellers of Indian curiosities, and other people who make Niagara Falls so enjoyable; and in course of ime the chief cascades and chutes of the Yellowstone may be boarded up and visitors charged ten cents a peep. The present enterprise is an illustration of the rapidity with which the push of money making, sometimes called civilization, penetrates to regions once deemed inaccessible. Presently we may hear whisperings from the Yellowstone lessees to Congress or the Interior Department for im provements of the property at national expense.

The Stars and Stripes Good Enough for Him

From the Philadelphia Times. The ridicule east upon that new-fangled deice—the President's fing—recalls an aneodote concerr ng iduff old Ironsides Farragut. When Vice Admir: Porter was in high feather in the Navy Department, dur ing Grant's earlier administration, and had his eye on miral, who at that time was the here Farragut. The standard was an odd-looking affair and suggested the British cross of St George as much as anything. The first time the new flag, was raised on shipboard over the end of the old sea dog-the victor at leans—the nondescript color caught his eye at once, outing up to the dag, so the story goes, he angrity de anded: "What do you call that gridien thing up ener". Somebody told him that it was the newly

'vised Admira's flag

'Who ordered it to be hoisted?' he again asked. He
as informed that Vice Admiral Porter had. Take that rag down at once," he thundered. "The are and stribes are good enough for me-Admiral Porter's gridiron came down with a run, and this was the first and fast time it was ever unfuried.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS IN GENERAL.

New Haven, Sept. 4 .- The fall campaign in this State will be an unusually short one. The Republican nominations for State officers will be made on the 20th, and the Democratic Convention for the same purpose will be held at Hartford, on Oct. 4. This gives a campaign of a little less than five weeks' duration. In pursuance of the bargain for if that is too harsh a term call it "understanding") entered into two years ago, Lieut.-Gov. Buikeley will, as all things now point, head the Republican State ticket. Personally a genial fellow, he nevertheless does not rank in his own party in that circle of men whence Gubernatorial candidates are ordinarily selected. He is a man of undisputed wealth, a factor which of course possesses peculiar at tractions for Republican politicians of the Nutmeg State. It is as yet undetermined on whom the Democratic choice for Governor will fall, although pretty generally conceded that any fair, clean selection by them will be successful. Men who do their own thinking have become tired of Republican rule, and many who have heretofore voted with that party will this fall approach the polls for the first time bearing a Democratic ticket. The last Assembly, overwhelmingly Republican, passed a stringent License law, which amounted almost to prohibition, and a large class ordinarily counted as Republican—pre-minently the German element,—are uneasy and determined to vote against any party which assumes over personal liberty a dictation almost paternal. The Democrats have exceedingly good timber from which to select. Among the older men, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Loomis of New London, ex-Senator Eaton of Hartford, and Judge Roland Hitchcock of Winchester are prominently talked of. Of the younger names, E. W. Seymour of Bridgeport, T. M. Waller of New London, Dr. A. W. Alsop of Middletown are freely discussed as eligible men. Of late Judge Luzon B. Morris of this city has been very favorably considered in connection with the nomination. Any of these cardidates, the popular feeling continuing as it exists today, could safely succeed. Should ex-Senator whelmingly Republican, passed a stringent dictown are freely discussed as eligible men. Of inte Judge Luzon B. Morris of this city has been very favorably considered in connection with the nomination. Any of these candidates, the popular feeling continuing as it exists today, could safely succeed. Should ex-Senator Eaton be nominated for Congress in the Hartford district, the contest between him and John R. Buck, the present incumbent, would be close, with the chances in flavor of Laton. Eaton is a thoroughly honest man, and would never be caught napping when a bill like the River and Harbor steal should be under diseassion. Buck, in his record on this swindle, has made himself many enemies within his own party, and the men who vote quietly and noiselessly will be apt to turn the balance against him on election day. In the Second Congressional District, ordinarily strongly be mocratic, Judge Phelies's successor will be chosen. Phelips is out of the question. His name is not mentioned audibly for a renomination. He has deadly sacrifled yind little strength he originally possessed, first by his vote in support of the River and Harbor bull and next by a weak attempt to defend what his defence virtually admits to be a gigantic wrong. There are, of course, several candidate for the place which is to be vacented by Phelips. A representative man, able, nonest, and fearless, ought to be selected. The most populous and schedarly district in the State should be represented in Congress by a man of reputation, of strength, intellectual and moral. Charles L. Mitchell of East Haven is prominently taiked of by that element of the party which is always up for sale. If their nelvocacy is to count, he may be successful. In the event of this monimation, it seems to be generally conceded that the bemocratic campaign in the Second District like the Bulkely campaign in the Second District like the Bulkely campaign in the Second District like the Bulkely campaign in the Second District like the fluid of party to-day own the rule that an overflowing parse shall hereafter be t

THE RIVER AND HARBOR STEAL. The Secret of the Appropriation of \$200,000

for Oakland Harbor, Cal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you will read the Chief of Engineers' Report for 1881 flast issue), on pages 2,462 and 2,463, you will find the hidden hand of "Oakland Harbor Page." The engineer harps on the tidal prisms, a pure engineering humbug. This tidal prism must be reestablished in order to furnish an excuse-for dredging 3,000,000 cubic yards of silt. What does he want 3,000,000 embic yards of silt for? Simply in order to fill up behind the training walls or quay in order to build a good level piece of dock property for some parties, corporation or other. How does he do it? Simply by specifying with Mr. Hackett, the dredger, who holds a contract for 250,000 yards, that one-half of all the dredging must be deposited above high-water mark. That is, it requires about one-half to fill up below highwater mark, and one-half to bring it up to a plateau ready to build or do business on.

This talk of the engineer on the necessity of a tidal prism shows that the man knows nothing whatever of hydraulic engineering. Now. sir, who or what is the great corporation that has the political influence to rob the Treasury for conducting this purely private improvement? Can't you let your readers know? The fuss made about the title to the bed of the estuary is only a blind in order to make it appear to the public fools in Washington and throughout the country that the parties or owners are out the country that the parties or owners are opposed to the Government's doing this thing, and that it is of no interest to them.

How does the engineer increase the tidal prism of the bay by taking 3,000,000 centle yards out of one part of the bay and damping it in another part? According to his own explanation, one-half of all he takes out is dumped back in the bay below high-water line. X. X. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.

Bob Vance Not Such a Great Fool After All. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: All honest e, no matter what party they belong to, appreciate carse you have taken in exposing those members entitled and to the Biver and Harborsteal, and it afforded thousands of your readers great pleasure to have the entire list of thieves so well shown up as the were this morning, but I do not think you gave one levil quite his due. Last on North Carolina's list comes the name of

Vance, Robert B. (Dem.) - Recorded in favor, withous eviation, although Buncombe County got nothing Please look through the list of appropriations, and you Please look through the list of appropriations, and you will find "French Broad River, above Smith's Bridge, \$0.00" Asheville, the county seat of Buncombe, is on the French Broad, and "Smith's Bridge "is just there. The gentleman from North Carolina did not talk this time for "bunkum," but for "Buncombe."

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Form.

For Governor of Delaware-A Reminiscence

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the year (846.1 was a clerk in a country store in Millsboro', Sus-sex County, Del. John West was the proprietor. This John West was the nominee of the Democratic party for sheriff. Among his active supporters was a tall, thi ung man of very pleasant address whom they called harley Stockley. Well, John West was elected Charley Stockley." Well, John West was elected sheriff by a very small majority. And be acknowledged had his election was entirely flux to the extraordinary efforts of Charley Stockley. His gratitude took this form He took chars into courstnessing with him, and give him the course charge of the business, while he at canted for his duties of sherif. I was retained as clerk the based of the same that he was chartered as clerk the same that or storegraf of the State, and though I am a formation of the state, and though I am a formation of the state, and though I am a formation of the state, and though I am a formation of the state, and though I am a formation of the state, and though I am a formation of the state, and though the state of t

Where a Soldler May Vote. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sig Is a soldier

entiated in the regular army, statemed at Governor Bianct spittled to a vote; if so, for what office?

J. 43 Sausa. If he is a cirizen, has lived on Governor's Isla ar prior to election day, and has not voted elsewher that year, he may register and vote in the First Eie ion District of the First Assembly District of New York or all officers.

The True Way to Cure Corns. Apply Dr Wing's Corn and Rutton Remedy every might and morning It has no equal. Price 50 cents. -4 sp.

THE ANTI-BOURBON CAMPAIGN.

How the Scheme Affects the Republican Or-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- A short time before Secretary Chandler left on his tour of inspection and polities, a gathering was held in furtherance of anti-Bourbon enterprises in the South. This sort of business naturally fell to him when Chandler came into the Cabinet. His expertness at political management, it was supposed, would specially qualify him for it.

Refore the election is over, the Administration will learn that men without qualifications ac quired by actual experience in the South will not be successful whenever results depend on

the negro. Attempts like the present have lost the Republicans the advantages which once they derived from the heavy negro vote in all the Southern States. Wisely directed, the negro vote might even now be made to keep the party on its legs there, and, with its strength in the North, perpetuate its existence for some time The manceuvring of the Chandlers to come. and the Hubbells has broken up the Republican party in nearly every Southern State. It is destroying what remains of the organization

Without an exception the party had a vital organization in the old slave States, and generally in the Congressional districts. So long as it was maintained it had a footing that occasionally cropped to the surface. Whatever was gained belonged to itself. The party in the uth had the encouragement of its Northern brethren. It was almost certain of winning. on the principle of the right to vote without molestation, and to have its vote counted. For this the party could afford to stand and wait. Thousands stood with and for it all over the country. It had a living issue, and was bound

to bring success.

The po-called anti-Bourbon scheme has practically destroyed the Republican organization wherever the Chandlers and the Hubbells have put it in practice. It has given the blacks dissatisfied Democrats for leaders, whose sole object is office and spoils. Chalmers has been adopted by Chandler and Hubbell, and is receiving a portion of the two per cent, assessment. The Republican party in his district

ment. The Republican party in his district had an organization and a solid vote. If Chalmers were not actuated by the single motive of office for himself, he would help the Republicans to utilize their organization and dron at the foot of the procession with whatever friends he has. Instead of this, he demands to be placed at the head of the Republican column, preliminary to a scramble to give him an office.

Were there any such thing as principle in it, were the Chalmerses the Mahones and the dozen other dissatisfied Democrats receiving the favor of Chandler and Hubbell, sincere in their professions for "a fee vote and honest count," they would range themselves with the organizations which have always had this for their watchword, and helped to reward the faithful sentincts of the cause with such offices as were to be filed. Even if the Chandler-Hubbell tactics succeed, the sun total of the result will be that Chalmers and the other adventurers will have seats in Congress, and the Republicans will find themselves dispersed, without an organization.

This is in process of realization in Virginia.

will find themselves dispersed, without an organization.

This is in process of realization in Virginia, where Mahone's efforts are about equally divided between sending Republicans to the rear and to the support of Democratic favorities of his own, and in thrusting out of office and otherwise punishing those who object, whenever they can be reached. For a premised momentary advantage to "Anti-Bourbon" adventurers, the tens of thousands of solid Republican voters are required to sacrifice their permanent organization.

It is true that Chandler, Hubbell, and other patriots might otherwise not get the appropriations which constitute the mainspring of their corrupt anti-Bourbon combinations. It is for this that Government employees are squeezed for their unoney and the public service is demoralized.

The anti-Bourbon craze is having its day. The present prospect is that it will be only for a short time longer. Republicans are regaining their reason. Chandler's ery, "The flag and an appropriation," has ceased to animate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Dr. Loring has a curious idea of the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture. He is away most of the time, his present whereabouts being Maine. Ho, too, is on a tour of inspection, and rather an extensive one. Of course it is essential that the Commissioner should inspect the crops and the tools and the soil, and talk with the farmers. The last three or four months have been favorable for journeying, which was lucky for the Doctor. for journeying, which was lucky for the Doctor, who otherwise might not have enjoyed himself. It is pleasant to be able to see every part of the country at public expense. The Doctor was always a great inspector of crops, wherever he got paid for lecturing at fairs. Therefore he takes naturally to inspection on a larger scale at public expense. It improves his health.

Meanwhile the Agricultural Bursau stands a mystery even greater than when Le Due was Commissioner. The most practical thing recorded of that solitary and expensive concern was uttered by a dealer in seeds: "Give me the handling of the seeds," said he, "and I will give the Government the benefit of my serte Government the benefit

vices and throw in the Commissioner's salary. Hubbell Still Dragging his Net.

Washington, Sept. 3.-Hubbell is still drawing his net through the departments. The voluntary ledge having been exhausted, coercion has been applied. Ten per cent, is given to persons who are indutted into Department the present week a subscription for \$250 was started by a high official, who as much as said: "Now,

Mr Folger does not forbid, and his like the other departments, is the place where the inquisition has been actup! There are signs of rebellion on a large scale—not against Buildell's minions solub, but the party which not against Bubbeit's minions saidy, but the party which has thus prestituted itself. It is not at all certain that the party will not loss along part of the eletes who. Rossin, Handel, and others and an extraordinary ob-before Hubbett's rads, intended to go home to give it lection of theoretical and other treatises. In all, the stheir support.

The mystery is as to where the money goes. Suspicion is canvass, on Henderson's necessitous district, and else where, to the neglect of whole States a thousand times nore important than all these.

The Dog Days in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The news from Minreson is that Windom is having trouble with his Sour-orini fences, even with his Bourleon friend Beck's help-Dunnell, whom Windom supplanted in the affections of the Whiskey Ring last winter, is sinshing acoust, giving the Senator fromble in numerous ways. Still, according to the jatest advices, Window was hopeful that with the aid of the Whiskey King on the one band, and the moral element on the other, by is pretty safe. On the contrary Dimmell declares that the Whiskey Ring Noral Element Senator will have leave to remain at home when his present term is out. Beek, it is suid, will soon return to Kentucky if he has not already done so, to make sure day Bing responds to any call the Minnesola Scuator may make:

Another Statement of the Same Fact.

From the Photodelphia Frest.

The Sun declines on behalf of its editor a omination for Governor of the State of New York, with the remark. "We make Governors here." This might clining such a nomination in the fact that the office of The Sex can say with truth and in the widest sense. "We make a newspaper here." That is a higher you tion and a more important calling than making our ernors, a part and only a small part of the business of making a newspaper, in which the editor of Tax 808 ha relieved success.

From the World.

The River and Harbor ruscous and carpenter has not time of it in the West. Congression Carpenter has seen defeated for a renomination in Iowa, and his colling a constant to wait without getting a moreal to said to wait without getting a moreal to said to wait without perfect despair to said to wait without perfect despair to said an over compelled, in sheer despair to said to wait without getting a more of the control of the contr Johnson, which predicts and will inter for his climina with choose. Other visuals that were setting from public life.

Unfortunate Rhode Island. From the United Presbyterian

One hundred and twenty petitions for divore were granted at one term of the Supremo Rhode Island. That is a start bug itst, but it fact also it its that in place the classes the was entered by the Wife against the instead.

A Beautiful Oblivary Poem. From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.

Cramps gade, cholera mornes, sour stomach, in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered

BUNBEAMS.

-Hans Makart, the Vienna painter, has married a ballet girl.
—Mr. Terashima, the new Japanese Minise

ter to America, is a scholar, and, among other accomplishments, speaks English readily. -Mrs. John Murphy of East St. Louis, III. awoke the other night to find a turglar in her room. She

attacked him with a pillow, and drove him out. Streator, Ill., but as the town treasury was supply Mayor Finmb built a fine one at a cost to binself of \$10.00. —There is one railroad on which the freight

cars do not go westward empty. It is a Georgia line, and a million watermelous have already been shipped over it to Western cities. "Total Depravity" was the subject of

he sermon of the Rev. Mr. McDonald of San Rat While he was preaching it a thief state his lap rate from the buggy in the horse shed.

-A quiet family at breakfast in Santa Barbara, Cal., the other morning were interrupted by the starting entrance of a California flow through the size dow into the breakfast room.

—A large private garden in a suburb of

San Francisco is to be made a interinth, by memor of thirt, folloge and winding paths, so that a person might vander in it for an hour without finding his way -A young negro law student has just been

refused admission to the Massachusetts bar, not on se-count of his color, nor for failure to pass the expansa-tion, but because he had written a blackmading letter. -There are no taxes in New Castle, Del. for the support of the local Government and sch

William Penn having endowed the town with land which now rents for enough to pay all the municipal expenses

- Harbor Hill, at Rosslyn, is the highest land on Long Island. The Coast Survey makes it set feet high. Wheatley Hill, two or three units further east, is next in height. West Hill, near Huntington, is about 450 feet high.

-Eva Briggs of Lawrence, Mass., who was claimed to have been relieved of hip disease recently by the faith cure at Old Orchard, Me., was taken to the Dan vers Instage Asylum on Monday in a crazed condition owing, it is said, to religious excitement.

-Olive Logan relates that Connie Gilchrist. a handsome and very young burlesque actress at a fash-ionalde London theatre, the Gayety, is hissed hearly every evening, not because her acting is not pleasing, but in consequence of a seandal in which she is involved. -A peal of five bells, given Yale College by Robins Eattell and sister, will be bung in Battell Chaps in a few days. The peak is founded on the under tria of il and comes from Belgium. The heaviest bell weight 1,475 pounds, and is nearly forty one inches in dissecter — The hatrod of Chinamen in San Francisca

is not to invariable as to prevent Wun Lung's restaurant from becoming rather fashionable. Wealthy people go there to drink tea, which is served without sugar or mis, in the most delicate of decorated cups, and closely covered to prevent the escape of aroma. Chinese dried fruits and other dainties are also attractions. raits and other dainties are also attractions.

—Throughout Delaware at this season

companies of men, women, and children are seen camping out at the roadsides, often sleeping without so much as a convas shelter, and looking like tramps. They are berry pickers, who swarm out of the towns and clies for two or three weeks of employment by the farmers, but not so much for the small wages they earn as to ge -The right of a railroad company to pre-

scribe the exact manner in which a passenger shall this fare is to be tested in a Buffalo lawsuit. An boarded a train on the Michigan Southern line withou purchasing a ticket, and was ejected by the conductor although he tendered the price of the ride in money. He is rich enough and angry enough to push his suit for damages to a decisive conclusion. -Parker, a California murderer, tried to

elude capture in the foothills of the Sierras, but, dr thirst, descended into one of the canons in search of until almost starved to death and delirious with suffer ing. When his pursuors finally laid hands upon lainths ending of his futile efforts at escape was a relief rather than a cause of regret, and he gladly went along with them to the jail at Chico.

-Mr. Plimsoll, whose persistent efforts to have British ships made more seaworthy long since carned him the title of "the Sailor's Friend," has lately lost his wife. She had been formany years "in the fullest sense her husband's helpmate. papers say that she carried his toilet articles to the House of Commons one night, when he intended to de mand a hearing in the expectation that he would be confined in the Tower, and that she overwhelmed the

reporters with printed copies of his address, that the country, if not the House, might hear his protest.

—A curious effect of the Lizzle Selden kidpicious of whoever speaks to her youngster. man who pets strange children on the street, and was the personification of fatherly goodness, has become a clutching demon. The old woman's casual praise of a little one in the park, formerly heard by the fond paren or guardian with grateful ears, is now received with open suspicion. Anything that flies, no matter how unlike a hawk, makes all the heas spread their wings and cluck

for their chickens." -The reports of wonderful manifestations in the Franciscan Church at Athlone, Ireland, have been repeated. The edifice is crowded day and night and hundreds of deaf and dumb blind and lame persons have visited the church. It is said that a respectable walk nous without chuir or assistance. The cloud is charge keep the statue of the Virgin veiled during the day. The veil is removed in the evening at which there the eyes, lips, and arms have, it is declared, been sent of

different individuals to move. -The old Sacred Harmonic Society of London have announced for sale by anction the whole the unusical portion of the society's library including of all the oratories and compositions which the society ever performed. The horary contains a collection of madriguds and part sougs, manuscripts of Haydo's "Armida," the planeforte score of "Elijah" in Wester-sohn's handwriting manuscripts by Parcell, Shee that, trene, Bovee, Arne, and others, letters from Demont, Boyleisten Mendelssohn hall Meyerbeer, Spoth Wester,

-The widow Closser was 56 when she on which they went to live at Amberson, Ind., belongs him money freely, and he spent it so rictionaly tool when she finally decided to be tid of him there we fore and repentance, and they were married and a -1 he stole the money from under her place and run

-The fork has been made the subject an interesting monogram published in Its Gueranni Lupdersso. In the ancient world cating was unknown, and the fashion olds and we songet to display as much deficiely as possess operation of conveying tool to the month of mention of the forchetta was made in Italians favorably received, and for two conturnsture at the wedding of Maria Sforza Viscon 1400 Still, the officenth century saw its not in France, and the sixteenth saw it in decrease not must the seventeenth that it was adopted in his a

-It good music was served up at Bay renth, of other entertainment there applies been a notable lack. One of the visities to nerian performances writes that guests at evening there was a batequet which Wage the entertainment of his arrists but to t were not fit to eat at all. Wasners and supposed to make up for any detects of and it does not appear to have suffered for that

the paying guests were de-idedly unigra-- Mme. Modieska recently gave a — Mine. Modjeska rocentry gave in London to say rai Americans. The sale wines of Humany, says the historia of the lost additional test form to the are und historia, and after it was every suffer such asserted, in both of which be shall tred if the consellation raise of the modern form of the rest of as. Moreover, she remarks were a from her duinty fittle raise markets. The nerves was getting resulting and the rest of the raise in mark the rest. minute particularly antels and . To passe follow an intention of ...